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NO. 54.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
liberal as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

ALL letters upon business should be post-
paid to insure attention.

ADDRESS
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to
meet the members of the American party in Na-
tional Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-
tion of our opinions. We are ready to-day as
aforetime to give a reason for the faith that is
in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand
fast by our oaths of devotion to our whole coun-
try. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart-
ened by opposition—neither disengaged by the
past, nor without hope for the future—we meet
together both to counsel one with another, and to
show to the people of the United States by our
presence and our numbers here in open conven-
tion that as a party we are hopeful and determin-
ed to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dom-
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of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitu-
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to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire
and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is,
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creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues
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times past, but which seems to have outlived its con-
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It has involved the government in great difficulty,
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been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of
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and exhaust their patriotism and labor in meas-
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We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation
in both our Federal and State governments.—
Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor
mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the
black race, and whether well meant or ill meant,
result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness
in different States and among different classes of
people which the true men of the country cannot
fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the
American party. We know of no political differ-
ences between the rights of the North and the
rights of the South. All are subordinate to the
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of the States, the rights of the States, the privi-
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Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.—
When differences of opinion come, as come they
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STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall
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Voleration of opinion, the freedom of speech
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self assumed virtues, all would be comparatively
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There are many and vital questions upon which
the American party can agree, and to these all other
subjects should be subordinate. They are, in
brief, condensed in the following spirit of our
National Platform. We hold, for example, as
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2d. The reserved rights of the States must be
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3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Oct. 12.]
The Corn Trade of Great Britain—Prospective Supplies—What is Expected from the United States.

Having allowed a sufficient time to elapse after the conclusion of the harvest to be able to form an opinion as to the general results, we propose now to consider what may be the course that the grain trade, and especially that in wheat, is likely to take in the seasons that has now commenced. Many circumstances have occurred of sufficient importance to affect materially the supply, and consequently the price of corn in the United Kingdom. It is therefore desirable to ascertain as far as possible the present condition of the country as regards the prospect of obtaining a sufficient quantity of bread-corn to meet the consumption.

It is admitted on all hands that, taking the whole kingdom, the crop of wheat just harvested is a full average one, and probably rather more. The drawbacks occasioned by the violent and extensive storms in the north of England and Scotland, and also in some of the midland counties, are considerable. But we look upon the loss sustained by these casualties as more than made up by the extraordinary large produce in other parts, especially those districts where high farming is practiced. The accounts given from week to week in this journal, by our country correspondents, from different counties, will enable our readers to judge how far we are correct in this opinion—which, in the main, will be found consistent with the facts adduced in those reports.

By the Board of Trade returns, we find that during the six years, from 1851 to 1856 inclusive, we have imported of wheat, and flour as well, 28,622,573 qrs.—or an average of 4,770,410 qrs. per year. With an average crop, therefore, we shall still want an imported amount of nearly five million quarters, especially when we take into account the loss of the potato crop, which we fear is too well established to admit of a doubt. The last three weeks, indeed, the disease has assumed a virulence equal in destructiveness to that of the worst period of its prevalence; and this extends not only to every part of the United Kingdom, but to France, and a considerable part of the European continent.

In France, the alarm created by it has led the Government of that country to prohibit the export of grain until September, 1858. The extent, indeed, to which that root is cultivated there (from 2½ to 3 million acres), renders the loss a very serious one. As there is no remnant sign of general alarm, many disastrous failures are anticipated, and some have already been announced, but these are inevitable results of individual losses from the stoppage of American correspondence.

In the Baltic provinces the harvest has been excellent both in quantity and quality. We have seen a sample of new Danzig wheat, for instance, which was said to weigh 66 lbs to the bushel—an unprecedented weight for that description of imported grain. From Northern Russia we may expect a large supply in the spring, when the frost breaks up, the winter setting in too soon being a great drawback. Panic, such as could easily prevail, will prevent our receiving that supply from thence which we had calculated on.

Thus far it is highly satisfactory to state, that notwithstanding the unprecedented suddenness of the pressure there is not the remotest sign of general alarm. Many disastrous failures are anticipated, and some have already been announced, but these are inevitable results of individual losses from the stoppage of American correspondence.

On the Baltic provinces the harvest has been excellent both in quantity and quality. We have seen a sample of new Danzig wheat, for instance, which was said to weigh 66 lbs to the bushel—an unprecedented weight for that description of imported grain. From Northern Russia we may expect a large supply in the spring, when the frost breaks up, the winter setting in too soon being a great drawback. Panic, such as could easily prevail, will prevent our receiving that supply from thence which we had calculated on.

From none of the German states did we import the usual quantity of wheat last year. Taking Denmark and the Duchies, Prussia, the Hanse Towns and other parts of Germany, the average of six years from 1851 to 1856 inclusive, was 1,202,660 qrs. per year; but last year the imports from those countries amounted altogether to only 647,244 qrs., being little more than half the average quantity, and less than half those of the three previous years. If the failure of the potato crop extends to those countries, it is probable we shall not have more than, if so much as, a million qrs. from them in the seasonal year, namely, from the 1st of October, 1857, to the 30th of September, 1858.

From France, Holland, and Belgium we shall import no native produce. Spain may send us a little; but her stocks were too much exhausted before the late harvest to admit of a large export trade. Egypt will send us about 500,000 qrs. Turkey proper 150,000 qrs., Wallachia and Moldavia about 150,000 qrs., and the Italian states, with Sicily, possibly as much more, their harvest having been an abundant one.

From Southern Russia we have received, the last three years, not more than one-third of the average quantity, in consequence of the quantity consumed and destroyed during the Crimean campaign. Trade, however, is getting into its regular channel in that country, and we shall probably import from all the Russian ports of the Black Sea 700,000 qrs.

We next come to the United States and British North America, to which quarter we must look for the largest sectional supply. We place these two together, because so large a proportion of the wheat and flour shipped at New York is the produce of Canada West, sent by way of the Erie Canal and the Hudson, as renders it impossible to ascertain the real amount of the States produce we receive. Taking the same period of six years, the average imports of wheat and flour from the American continent amount to 1,345,611 qrs. per year, for the year 1856 being 2,304,293 qrs.—the largest quantity we ever received from thence. It appears from the reports from the States, that the wheat harvest, both there and in Canada, has been very abundant, and that a large breadth of new land has been broken up in the Western States and sown with wheat.

Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, we might expect as much wheat and flour from the American continent as we received last year. But it appears they had completely exhausted their stocks of old wheat before the harvest; and such is the state of credit throughout the Union, in consequence of the monetary panic under which it is now suffering, that it is impossible to say what may be the effect upon the grain trade, most of the merchants at Chicago and other shipping ports having been compelled to stop paying. If, therefore, we estimate the supply of wheat and flour from Canada and the States at 1,500,000 qrs., we think we shall have fixed the maximum of imports from thence.

The following is the summary of imports, as estimated in the foregoing statement:

	Grs.
Northern Russia, say	135,000
Denmark and the Duchies, Prussia, the Hanse Towns and other parts of Germany, say	1,000,000
France, Holland, and Belgium, say	50,000
Italy, Sicily, and the like, say	150,000
Egypt	500,000
Wallachia and Moldavia, say	150,000
Southern Russia, say	700,000
United States and Canada, say	1,500,000
Other countries, say	265,000
	4,600,000

With respect to the probable range of prices during the ensuing season, we do not apprehend that we shall have a much lower range than the present one. Taking into account the partial loss of the potato crop, the full employment of the manufacturing operatives, and, above all, the continued influx of gold from California and Australia, the consumption of bread-corn will be larger than was ever known. It is probable that after wheat sewing, a considerable quantity of wheat will be brought to market; but we apprehend that a demand for good wheat will come from the North of England, that will take off any surplus that may be brought forward. Upon the whole, therefore, we feel convinced that the present average price of wheat will be maintained with little variation throughout the season, which will thus prove amply remunerative to the grower, without being oppressive to the consumer.

We shall advert to the state of the country with respect to spring corn in our next week's number.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1857.

The Richmond *South* give an interesting account of the opening of the grave of James Madison for the purpose of laying the foundation of a monument to his memory. He is a description of the monument:

The monument is of James Liver granite, in form an obelisk, and as graceful and appropriate as anything could be. It is composed of seven pieces of stone, two of which measure five feet by seven, and weigh over nine thousand pounds; two others which measure four feet by two feet, weighing over six thousand pounds; another two feet six inches by two feet, weighs three thousand pounds; and another thirteen feet long, twenty-five inches at its base, and the riven inches at the top, weighs ten thousand pounds. The gross weight of the entire monument is about 32,000 pounds. It rises just twenty-four feet above the level of the burying ground. The height of the monument proper is just twenty-two feet six inches, but the foundation on which it rests is raised some eighteen inches above the surface, adds that much to the apparent height of the monument. About nine feet from the base is chiseled the following inscription:

The Grave of James Madison Opened.

The Richmond *South* give an interesting account of the opening of the grave of James Madison for the purpose of laying the foundation of a monument to his memory. He is a description of the monument:

The monument is of James Liver granite, in form an obelisk, and as graceful and appropriate as anything could be. It is composed of seven pieces of stone, two of which measure five feet by seven, and weigh over nine thousand pounds; two others which measure four feet by two feet, weighing over six thousand pounds; another two feet six inches by two feet, weighs three thousand pounds; and another thirteen feet long, twenty-five inches at its base, and the riven inches at the top, weighs ten thousand pounds. The gross weight of the entire monument is about 32,000 pounds. It rises just twenty-four feet above the level of the burying ground. The height of the monument proper is just twenty-two feet six inches, but the foundation on which it rests is raised some eighteen inches above the surface, adds that much to the apparent height of the monument. About nine feet from the base is chiseled the following inscription:

James Madison.

BORN MARCH 16TH, 1757.

DIED JUNE 28TH, 1836.

The appearance of the coffin and corpse is thus described.

In digging for a suitable foundation, it became necessary to go below the coffin, which was consequently exposed to view. The boards placed above the coffin had decayed, but no earth had fallen upon it, and everything appeared to be as when the coffin was deposited there, except that the coffin lid was slightly out of place, allowing a partial view of the interior. As there were no fastenings to prevent the part of the lid covering the superior portion of the body was raised, and the several gentlemen present looked upon the remains of the great Virginian. The coffin itself, of black walnut, was in perfect preservation, and the interior was nearly filled with a species of moss, which adhered tenaciously to the wood.

Beneath this, and partly hidden by it, were a few of the larger and harder bones. The lower jaw had fallen away, the bones of the breast and the ribs were gone, and the only parts of the skeleton which remained were the skull and portions of the cheek bones, the vertebrae of the neck, the spine, and the large bones of the arm. All else of the upper part of the body had returned to the dust from whence it was taken, and in a few years more every trace of the body will disappear, until the trump of the resurrection shall reunite the scattered particles. The body had been interred just twenty-one years.

On reaching sufficiently firm ground, the foundation was commenced and built up as two walls, one on each side of the coffin, until it reached a sufficient height, when it was arched over the coffin, and then built up solid to the surface, thus forming a vault, in which rest the remains of Madison, precisely beneath the centre of the monument. The foundation was made of hard surface stone, gathered off the Montpelier farm, within a short distance of the grave.

WOMEN AND PROVERBS.—There is one thing that the student will be struck with, the universal want of gallantry manifested in the proverbs of all languages toward the female sex: "Woman's beauty, the forest echo and the rainbow soon pass away," say the uncultured Germans; who further uncivilly assert that, "Women and maidens must be praised, whether truly or falsely," "Women are watches that keep bad time," and that "A woman's vengeance knows no bounds." The Italians are not so downright damnable at this; but their hints are almost as the Teutonic assertions. "Women's tears are a fountain of craft," and "Women always speak the truth—but not the whole truth," say the Southern moralists, adding that "Women know a point more than the devil," and that "Women's rage that they may not blush," Then come the slandering Portuguese grinders of maxims, which they deliver according to this bad measure: "Your wife and sheep early at home," and "Women and glass are always in danger." The haughty Spaniard states that "Women, wind and fortune soon change." Jerrold, on the other hand, rather compliments the sex, when he lays down his maxim, in "St. Cyprian," that "To fan treason into a full blaze always fan with a petticoat."

AN EloPement.—A NEGRO RUNS AWAY WITH A WHITE WOMAN.—We learn from a friend that quite an excitement was created at London on Tuesday, by the appearance there of a well dressed negro, having in company with him a gentle appearing, but simple acting and evidently weak minded white girl. From the facts subsequently adduced, it seems that both resided at Morrow, and that the negro had induced the girl to run away with him, and she had left her father's home to follow the fortunes of her ebony admirer.

The feeling with regard to India is that all uncertainty is now at an end, and that for the future the work of retribution is likely to go steadily on.

Delhi, although not taken, seems hopelessly doomed, a final effort of the mutineers to intercept the siege train which was approaching to secure their destruction having resulted in their total defeat and the capture of all their guns—13 in number. From Lucknow advice had been received at Calcutta to the 2d of September—only eight days preceding the departure of the mail—to the effect that the garrison had made a second successful sortie, capturing two guns from the besiegers and securing a large additional quantity of provisions. As Gen. Outram with strong reinforcements was expected to join Havelock at Cawnpore on the 9th of September, the relief of Lucknow, only fifty miles distant, was positively relied upon. At Agor too all was well, and the garrison so far from being threatened had actually attacked and defeated a body of insurgents with trifling loss. Thus at all the great points security seemed to be returning, and the accounts do not indicate that the enemy had gathered about, and the general crowd had gathered about, and the negro, fearing personal violence, took himself off to another part of the town. The girl seemed interested with her negro lover, and expressed a wish to still cling to him; but the negro, fearing he might be mobbed if he persisted in taking the girl with him, advised her to stay at the hotel, which she did through the night. The pair had not yet been married, but it was their intention to call in the aid of a Justice at London, when the "consummation so devoutly to be wished" was interfered with by the people of the town. The girl was to be sent back to her friends yesterday. She is represented to us as comely in appearance, genteel dressed, and though not intelligent, exhibiting fair qualities of mind, yet not of the strongest character. How she should have been entangled with a stout, athletic negro, with nothing particularly to recommend him, is a mystery. Returning will probably clip the wings of romance, and she will see the folly of so dark an elopement.—*Cin. Gazette.*

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The couple arrived at London on the evening train, and rode up in an omnibus to the hotel, but on arriving there, the landlord took the girl into the house, but refused to permit the negro to stay, and therefore turned him out. By this time a considerable crowd had gathered about, and the negro, fearing personal violence, took himself off to another part of the town. The girl was to be sent back to her friends yesterday.

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Mrs. H. H. HERRINSMITH,

RESPECTFULLY invites the particular

attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and

vicinity, that she has just returned from

the East with a most beautiful assortment of

FALL & WINTER MILINERY

AND

Fancy Goods,

Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$1.

LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.

ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES

FRANCHE & AMERICAN FLOWERS,

RIBBONS, of all quality and colors.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS

AND FURS for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Trunks, Garters, Stockings, Dress Trimmings; Ladies' Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of

CHILDREN'S LINIMENT.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

For the best liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read

for y—resul

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass Avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various liniments, Salves, &c., but could do no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, and was about to give up his business, when he was told by a friend of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good—Avold the pain. It will also be retained in the foot, and the riven skin of the heel to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHOLESTERON.

We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT

Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

Bank Suspension in 1837.

We have taken the following statement of the condition of the Banks of Kentucky at the period of their suspension in 1837, from the report made to the Legislature at their December session of the same year. It will be remembered that we had then but three principal Banks, viz: The Bank of Kentucky, the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, and the following is a consolidated statement of their circulation at the date of suspension and at the end of each month until the meeting of the Legislature in December, 1837.

May 19, 1837, the Banks suspend ed, with total circulation of	\$4,001,310
May 31, the circulation was	3,465,595
June 30, the circulation was	3,019,955
July 31, the circulation was	2,886,415
Aug. 31, the circulation was	2,761,115
Sept. 30, the circulation was	2,8,9,150
Oct. 31, the circulation was	3,294,480
Nov. 30, the circulation was	3,414,565

At this period the Legislature convened, and the Banks were relieved from a forfeiture of their charters, and the following was their circulation until the period of resumption, which took place on the 13th of Aug. 1838.

Jan. 31, total circulation	\$4,088,310
Feb. 28, total circulation	4,187,735
Mar. 31, total circulation	4,092,635
April 30, total circulation	4,139,935
May 31, total circulation	4,279,303
June 30, total circulation	4,507,170
July 31, total circulation	4,526,320

The succeeding month of August the Banks resumed.

It may be stated that at the period of suspension the Bank of Louisville had a circulation of only \$99,545, which was reduced by voluntary payments to \$75,000. By the 28th section of her charter she could do no business after suspension until relieved by the Legislature, but after this was done her circulation swelled to 468,514, which accounts in part for the increased circulation in the last table. The aggregate discounts were in a corresponding ratio, and may hereafter be given to the public.

The Lexington Statesman, commenting upon the recent declaration made by the Northern Bank of Kentucky that they would increase their discounts 5 per cent. upon their entire capital, uses the following language: "We can not concur with those of our contemporaries who receive this action of the Northern Bank as a movement, which, if adopted by the other banks, is calculated to afford immediate and sensible relief to the community. Five per cent upon the capital employed by that institution at this place, would yield thirty thousand dollars, an amount, we think, scarcely sufficient to afford reasonable facilities for carrying the products of this section of the State to market. The proposition has the appearance of great liberality, but when sifted to dollars and cents, is found to be a mere drop in the bucket, wholly inadequate to the necessities of the community.

If our banks have resolved to adhere strictly to the obligations of their charters and to pursue that line of policy which will preserve to them their privileges, without forfeiture, to take care of themselves and leave the public to look after its own interests as best it can, they can gain little by any such show of liberality. Unless in a condition to afford some substantial relief and take such action as will be of real advantage to the community, they had best turn their whole attention to the preservation of their chartered privileges. For if at last, despite these desperate efforts, they be forced to yield to the pressure of the times, such propositions as this will be found to constitute for them little claim to the leniency of the people's representatives. We doubt not a liberal action on their part, one evincing their appreciation of the objects for which they were established, and a desire to return to the public a fair consideration for the monopolies and privileges they enjoy, would meet its just consideration when they go before the Legislature asking repairs to their broken charters. But if determined first to take care of themselves and ask no favors only when forced to do it, they can make nothing by such tenders of inconsiderable relief."

The plain English of all this is, that if the banks suspend at once and do all they can to relieve the business community, and the suspension appears to be voluntary and done for the public good alone, that the Democratic Legislature will legalize the suspension and secure the banks against all forfeitures; but, if they do not suspend now but continue to hold out for a time and are finally compelled to suspend, and the suspension appears to be compulsory and not to accommodate the people, that the banks need expect nothing from the Legislature. It would be well for bank officers to think a little about this matter. The idea is of some importance because it is supposed to reflect the views of a large number of the dominant party, who will have things pretty much their own way this winter.

WHY?—The Danville Tribune puts the subjoined questions to its patrons. No doubt some of our city readers have asked the same questions, and have not as yet received satisfactory answers. Prices must come down, and the people may as well submit to it at once:

Why is it, although Wheat can be bought for \$2 50 per bushel, our citizens still have to pay \$2 50 per bushel for Flour; and although Corn is selling at \$1 25 per barrel, Meal is held at \$1 per bushel? Can any one tell us why?

We will call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO., of Lexington, which may be found in another column; they offer great inducements to those who wish to purchase articles in their line of business. If you go to Lexington give them a call, and examine their stock.

A party of brokers visiting the branch of the State Bank of Ohio at Mansfield, a few days since, were mobbed and driven from the State. Thos. H. Ford, Lieutenant Governor of the State headed the mob.

The three mile race at Nashville last week, was won by Mr. Campbell's mare *Laura Spillman*, beating Tancred, by Sovereign, Pattie Wilson, by Rowton, and Sea Breeze, by imp. Albion. The first heat was won by Sea Breeze, who was then distanced in the second heat. Time, 5:47 1/2—5:49—5:52.

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—The following letter, says the *Baltimore American*, addressed to the officers of a political meeting recently held in Boston is full of the national and patriotic sentiments which in days gone by animated the great Whig party of which the author was a prominent leader. The events of each succeeding day add their testimony to the loss the country sustained by the extinction of a party which, whether defeated or triumphant, always recommended itself to the respect of the people. Recent elections have demonstrated that the party that has risen at the North upon the ruins of Whiggery is almost certain to prove nothing more than an ephemeral faction, capable only of exerting any strength in the midst of an unnatural excitement and dying rapidly out from mere inaction when the constant impetus of sectional agitation is wanting. Its final disintegration, now a matter of certain occurrence at no distant day, must increase the desire to see established a party representing the conservative, national and intelligent sentiments which the masses of the Whig party have been unable to recognise in any existing organization. In the meantime it is pleasant to read from one who has never been betrayed into a forgetfulness of Whig principles so much that is admirable compressed into a brief space as the subjoined letter of Mr. W'inthrop affords:

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1857.

My Dear Sir : Unavoidable engagements would have rendered it impracticable for me to be at Faneuil Hall this evening, even if I had not previously resolved to attend no political meeting during the present season. I have no desire, however, to co-operate in the views which will govern my vote at the approaching election, and I cannot refuse to comply with your request for a brief expression of my

I can vote for no one who stands before the people as a avowed candidate of a sectional party, and who would seem to be a "united North" against the other parts of the United States; I shall continue to prefer a united Nation.

Nor can I estimate on the value of an independent judiciary if that he would remove all the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, lest in your default the complaint should again come to us, and that you have executed this writ, made known to us at Lecompton on the 20th of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857.

From Kansas.

QUINDARO, KANSAS, Oct. 22.

An injunction from Judge Cato to Gov. Walker and Stanton, commanding them to give certificates of election to the members that were elected by fraud in Johnson county, was served day before yesterday by a deputy sheriff at Stanton's residence, near the old camp, about two miles east of Lecompton. Gov. Walker is staying out there with Stanton, partly because he is not well and partly because he is afraid to stay in Lecompton.

Major Sherman, who is in command of the troops that have been quartered near La渭ne, has received orders from the Governor to remove with his whole command to Lecompton at once.

The following is a copy of Judge Cato's injunction:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

To Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, and Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the same, greeting:

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Jones, William Hall, Bledsoe, J. H. Danforth, John F. Eston, L. S. Belling, A. P. Walker, William S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thos. B. Sykes, and U. B. Windsor, have been elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, to-wit: The above first 3 named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, appointed by law to meet on the 1st Monday of Januay, A. D. 1853, for the counties of Johnson and Douglas, of the said Territory, to-wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you; nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty therein, have not only refused, though requested by the said members elect, to grant them their certificates of election, but yet do refuse so to do in contempt of us, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood.

We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you do cause the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, lest in your default the complaint should again come to us, and that you have executed this writ, made known to us at Lecompton on the 20th of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857.

STERLING G. CATO,
Judge 2d Judicial Dist. Kansas Territory.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.—The long contested suit of the Northern Bank of Kentucky at this place against Noah Smith, Peter Smith, and Benjamin S. Allen, was decided in our circuit court last week. In the spring of 1851 a bill of John Righter, of Leesburg, Ky., for \$4,000, was protested at the Northern Bank, upon which were the above names.

The defendants admitted they signed a bill for Righter, but claimed that the one in court was not it. The suit has been tried several times, but resulted in a hung jury. The last time before this that the trial was up for trial, and just as it was about to be submitted, a letter was found, written by one of the directors to Righter, informing him that his bill was incorrectly signed and instructing him how to have another signed. The case was then continued.

The jury decided that the signatures of Peter Smith and Benj. S. Allen were forgeries, but gave judgment against Noah Smith, it having been proven that he admitted his signature was forged. Noah S. died soon after the suit was instituted, and his estate is said to be insolvent. Righter has been missing since that time.

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INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED.



Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL \$1,000,000
Enlarged, \$710,457. ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED!
SURPLUS, \$422,162.11.
WITH THE PRESTIGE OF 38 YEARS' SUCCESS & EXPERIENCE.

DIRECTORS.
E. G. RIPLEY, President.
T. A. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
THOS. K. BRACE, Jr., Secy.
J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent.
—INSURES AGAINST THE
DANGERS OF FIRE,
—AND—
PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION.
AT AS LIBERAL RULES AND RATES AS RISKS
ASSUMED PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY
AND FAIR PROFIT.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Property,
Out-Buildings and Contents.
Such insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312.84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legitimate insurance business, and the execution of contracts in good faith, have induced with the public in such a high degree, to refer them for test and quality and our claims to their patronage, to reward of past services, tendering their continuance with increasing ability and facility in future.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EFFECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH THIS WELL-KNOWN AND ABLE CORPORA.
TION, THROUGH

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

FIRE! FIRE!!

BUILDINGS AND MERCHANTIZE
INSURED AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

JAMES R. WATSON,

At the Auditors Office, is Agent for the following Companies, fully authorized by State License, and compiled with the law in relation to Insurance Offices, viz:

The Quaker City Insurance Company of Philadelphia, capital \$500,000.
State of New York Life Insurance Company of Penna, capital \$380,000.
The Farmers Union Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital \$300,000.
Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, capital \$500,000.

A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity respectively solicited. Policies issued at reasonable rates.

(Sept. 9, 1857—*fr*.)

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the result of which was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, do hereby report and exhibit to the New York Life Insurance Company for the last year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c., to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially recommend its encouragement and support of the whole community.

"It commenced its operations twelve years ago, with \$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,059,005.65, principally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, being generally good.

"We know of no mode of investing money more profitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.

K. C. WINTERHURST, Vice President.

E. M. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

T. H. S. PAGE, Treasurer.

A. G. HODGES, Auditor.

CHARLES G. PHYTIAN, Director.

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